

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK J. MATHESON, EDITOR

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Protection Justified

FACTS ABOUT SUGAR—The report on the cane sugar industry just published by the department of commerce contains the most extensive statistical study of sugar production in Hawaii that has been made by the federal government. Approximately one-half the report is devoted to the sugar industry of this one Territory. As the authors of the report point out, the books and records of the plantations were thrown open to them and every bit of available information relating to every phase of sugar production was placed at their disposal. This action followed the consistent policy of the Hawaiian sugar producers of giving full publicity to their operations and co-operating with the governmental authorities in ascertaining essential facts and conditions governing sugar production. The elaborate records kept by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and the managements of the various plantations made it possible to compile unusually complete statistical tables showing various elements entering into the cost of production.

The most striking general conclusion to be drawn from the facts set forth in the report is that the planters of Hawaii, working with a soil of no exceptional natural fertility and contending against many unfavorable conditions, have been able, by the thoroughgoing application of the most scientific methods of cultivation and milling, to raise their industry to a plane of efficiency unexcelled in any other part of the world.

"In the application of scientific methods and in the securing of results," says the report, "the cane sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands will bear comparison with any agricultural or mechanical industry in the United States."

In the average yield of cane per acre and of sugar per ton of cane Hawaii leads Cuba and the other cane-growing sections of the United States. On the other hand the costs of fertilizing, irrigating, planting, cultivating and harvesting are all higher in Hawaii than in any of these other sections. Sugar cane in Hawaii is a two-year crop, requiring an average of twenty-one months for its maturity, while in Cuba and many other cane countries a crop is taken off every year.

As a result of these combinations of conditions the cost of producing sugar in Hawaii and transporting it to the United States, according to the figures given in the report, was approximately a cent a pound higher in 1914 than the cost of producing and marketing Cuban sugar. This difference, it will be observed, almost exactly equals the existing import duty on Cuban sugar.

The removal or appreciable reduction of the present tariff rate, therefore, would make it impossible for Hawaii to compete under normal conditions in the only market open to it. The present duty falls far short of covering the difference between costs of production in Cuba and in Porto Rico and Louisiana, as the expenses of production in the two latter are higher than in Hawaii. This is an effective answer to the claim that the domestic cane industry does not need the protection afforded by the customs duty in periods of low prices.

In view of the importance to the people of the United States of producing every possible pound of sugar from our own soil it is a fortunate thing that American enterprise and ingenuity have combined to bring the sugar industry in this small group of Pacific Islands to its present high state of efficiency so that from an area about equal to that of Massachusetts it produces more than one-seventh of all the sugar consumed by the American people. No stronger argument for the preservation and continued encouragement of the domestic sugar industry can be presented than is contained in the results obtained in this one field.

War's Reversion

HOW far German methods have changed the aspects and processes of war is strikingly shown in the remarks of a French drillmaster who has had American recruits in training. He is quoted by Charles H. Grasty, who writes to the New York Times telling of the French troops on parade in Paris, as follows:

"As human beings and raw material your men are the very best. But they need a deal of training. The hardest thing to teach them is not to be too brave. They must learn first to hide. That's the first essential in this war. Bravery and human flesh are no good against machine guns or barrage fire. Those splendid fellows will want to go right at the enemy just as the English did, who are just now learning how to strike without risking themselves too much. Methods in this war are largely those of stealth; in using men with plenty of artillery, machine guns and airplanes."

What is this but a return to the tactics employed by American Indians? In this point of view the world can recognize a much-acclaimed efficiency as a reversion to barbarism and primitive terrorism. If this mighty war of 1917 does not beget a hatred of war in the minds of men it will fail of its logical and most needed effect.

The first necessity of such a result must be the defeat of the nation which has brought this great calamity upon us. The war cannot end, in justice to humanity, until those who have made atrocities their instrument are taught that the world will not submit to or stand for that sort of thing. Otherwise there can be no safety in it.

A speaker yesterday is reported to have said that Honolulu's Civic Center now stands as a monument to the Pinkham administration. Why slam that way? Doesn't he know that the civic center as it "now stands" is represented principally by a tombstone works and a hole in the ground?

The Japanese Mission

THE arrival on Monday of a distinguished Japanese mission for this country, headed by Baron Ishii, foreshadows one of the major events of the year in the realm of Far Eastern diplomacy. Baron Ishii has been first secretary at Peking, he has been a special embassy to this country, he has been vice-minister of foreign affairs in Tokyo, and he has been Japan's ambassador to Paris. He is a trained diplomat of world experience. He comes to America to lay before our government the main principles, it would seem, of a modus vivendi in the Pacific whereby America and Japan may associate their joint efforts, against a background of Allied approval and support, to maintain peace in the Pacific.

It is a statesmanlike and an opportune project, and our government will doubtless seize the strategic chance now offered to us to receive on a basis of entire frankness and cordial good will one of the first diplomats of the Japanese Empire. Now that the clouds of misunderstanding which attend Secretary Lansing's recent note to China have been dissipated both in Tokyo and Washington, leaving on the whole an impression very creditable to the American department of state for its entirely proper and heartening sympathy with the Chinese government, the air is cleared for a long delayed personal discussion between America and Japan which cannot but be productive of great benefit to both nations.

The somewhat sharp exchange of compliments over our note to China, especially the attitude of the press, did serve to bring into prominence, however, some very important prepossessions of the Japanese mind of today. Some of these must unquestionably be uppermost in any joint discussion of the Far East in general, and of our relations in China in particular. Perhaps most noticeable among them is Japan's recently revived claim for "paramountcy" in China. It was not merely misunderstanding of a "garbled note" that slightly ruffled American-Japanese relations a month ago. It was Japan's plain comprehension that we were giving China important salutary advice which, if followed, would serve to strengthen China's status as a sovereign and independent nation. The terms of that advice might have been twisted by unfriendly transmission into impertinent suggestions. But the real basis of Japanese remonstrances, as copiously reported, was that we had had no major diplomatic dealings with China at all without first asking advice and gaining cooperation from Tokyo. Japan, we have now been told for several years past, aspires to maintain a "Monroe Doctrine" of Asia, which, it is suggested, not only in the name, but in argument is on the American model, China, in this new arrangement playing much the same part in relation to Japan as does Mexico to the United States. This doctrine has been mooted before, but it really became most vigorously popularized on the visit to this country in 1915 of Baron Shibusawa, Japan's leading industrial magnate. Its reemphasis on the eve of the departure of the Ishii mission to this country, its recent reiteration throughout Japan, and its industrious circulation among our newspapers by the Japanese publicity bureaus in this country all would seem to point to one thing: that we are the subjects of a Japanese diplomatic drive, of which the objective is our recognition of Japan as the paramount power guaranteeing a Monroe Doctrine to Asia.

Broadly speaking, Japan's analogy of a Monroe Doctrine for Asia is a far-seeing rejoinder to America, and a plausible and convincing rejoinder too, to stay in our own part of the world and mind our own business. Narrowly speaking, however, with rigid and specific reference to the exact questions which it is designed to cover, it is a most misleading analogy in the world of Pacific diplomacy. What is our Monroe Doctrine? It is a loose, diplomatic principle laid down early in our history whereby we made known to the world our determination to allow no monarchist European nations to interfere aggressively in order to conquer and suppress republicanism in the new world. It was protective only; it did not attempt to dictate the internal policies of the American nations. It had at first no reference to trade; it still is disposed to leave absolutely unimpaired the great European trade centers, in most of the countries far greater than our own, in Central and South America. It has never acquired a territorial "concession," a "sphere of interest," nor a "paramountcy" of any character whatever. It has never insisted that any Latin-American country should exploit its mines, or build its railroads, or seek its general development loans exclusively with our assistance and participation. It has never led to the forcible or permanent acquisition of an inch of Latin-American territory. Panama stands on an entirely different basis.

Superintendent Kennedy of the Inter-Island brings back word that the best Matson liners are to be diverted to the Atlantic for government service and that their places will be taken by slow freighters. This is one more broad hint for the chamber of commerce to get busy on securing the passenger provisions of the Coastwise Law to be suspended when the big break comes. The sugar and pineapple men have not lost any time in preparing in advance for their freights to be taken care of; why should the rest of us be too dumb or too timid to speak up in favor of the tourist trade?

A letter from Paul Super discloses the reason why the Kansan was torpeded. She was carrying Y. M. C. A. supplies.

BREVITIES

Senator Castle has gone to the Big Island for a vacation.

The territorial grand jury will not meet next Friday, but will come together a week later.

Work on the branch bank which the Bank of Hawaii is constructing at Waiwala is going forward without delay.

Inmate of the territorial prison will be released Saturday for the adjoint draft, High Sheriff Jacquet stated yesterday.

Karl Kessler, German, held for failing to secure a permit, probably will be held in jail until after the war, according to a statement by S. C. Huber, United States attorney.

The proceeds to go to the aid of the new Portuguese language school a benefit dance will be given the evening of August 4 in Lusitania Hall, Alapai and Lunalilo Streets.

Michael Snidley arrested Leong Chue, a Chinese man boy on the Mauna Kea, who is charged with having opium in his possession. He was released on a bond of \$500.

The Territory is using prison labor in building the new foundation for the recently moved Theo. H. Davis & Co. warehouse. Prison labor will also work on the new concrete floor for the structure.

Bids for the road improvement of Laimi, Park and Puhiwa Streets were opened by the city and county clerk yesterday. Of the two bids submitted, John Duggan was the low bidder at \$15,777.

Mayor J. J. Fern underwent another operation yesterday for an abscess growth under the tendons of his left arm. Though still weak and suffering, Fern's condition is said to be slightly better.

The Portland chamber of commerce has proposed the best chance to do all in its power to aid in the sending of tourist traffic to these islands. This assurance came in a letter to Raymond C. Brown, of the local chamber yesterday.

A heavily laden drag with a broken wheel laid up traffic in King Street opposite the Capitol yesterday morning for fully ten minutes. Rapid Transit cars were held up and the system was thrown out of schedule for the time being.

An investigation of the collision which occurred recently between an automobile owned by Stephen Gumpfer and an Onahu Railway and Land Company engine, was ordered yesterday by Friday by the Public Utilities Commission.

Accompanied by his bride, Foster L. Davis, former clerk of the federal court, has returned from the mainland. Mrs. Davis was Miss Elsie Piutti of California. Davis expects to enter business with his father, Henry Davis, accountant.

Tenders for furnishing and installing an electrical system in the new territorial penitentiary in Kalihi-kai will be opened at eleven o'clock Saturday morning in the office of the superintendent of public works. Tenders for material will be opened at the same hour next Monday.

Milton A. Moore, who passed twelve winters in the Islands and last year established a home in Vancouver Drive, this city, died on June 23 at his home in Lemar, Kansas, according to news received here yesterday. He was a wealthy resident of Kansas and seventy-two years old.

Trials of criminal cases pending before the federal court are likely to begin about October 1, according to a statement made yesterday by S. C. Huber, United States attorney. The federal grand jury probably will be called about the same time.

Contrary to expectations, there will be no meeting of the territorial board of health this week. Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president, who has just returned from the mainland, is endeavoring to catch up with his work, and until he does so there will be no meeting held. One will probably take place next week.

Lacking the necessary identification papers, Ford Barcus, a salesman of Seattle, a member of the national guard of Washington, is held here, unable to answer the call for mobilization which has gone out for his command on the mainland. As soon as the necessary papers arrive he intends to leave for Seattle to report for duty.

A motion to extend the time of filing a writ of error in the Irwin site case has been taken under advisement by Judge Vaughan of the federal district court. The motion has been filed by the attorney for Mrs. Theresa Wilcox Belliveau, who claims to have title to certain portions of the property.

Walter R. Combs, former chairman of the Republican county committee, wants the city and county to pay a bill of \$66. He says that he has had the bill for a long time on his auto in the last sixty days, owing entirely to the wretched condition of the city roads, particularly Wyllie Street.

M. P. Mornha, former police officer and at one time a conductor with the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Company, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Heen on a charge of rape. His plea was reserved until nine o'clock next Wednesday morning, the defendant's bond being fixed at \$1000, which was furnished.

The following officers in the ordinance department have been promoted: Lieut. Stephen H. MacGregor, of the Hawaiian department, Herbert O'Leary, Harry R. Kutz, Henry C. Davis, Robert E. Kimball, Leonard L. Burnett, Lee O. Wright, Freeman W. Bowley, Lewis A. Nickerson, Philip R. Faymonville, Russell H. Zernig, Bethel W. Simpson, John C. Beatty, Hubert G. Stanton, John S. Wood, Charles J. Browne, Oscar J. Gatehell, Sidney P. Spalding, Albion R. Rockwood, John H. Woodberry.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

PERSONALS

George Waterhouse went off on a vacation yesterday and will tour the island.

Former Senator Frank Woods returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday to his home in Kohala, Hawaii.

Manuel Roche of Theo. H. Davis & Co., left in the Mauna Kea yesterday on a business visit to Maui.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Perry, who spent a three-week vacation in Maui, returned to the city of Honolulu.

Alan Lowrey called yesterday on the Mauna Kea. He will probably join the Harvard unit going to France.

George Clark was appointed second stenographer in the office of the city and county attorney yesterday.

On his annual trip to the Orient, J. S. Stevens, a prominent New York lawyer, is again a visitor in Honolulu.

R. R. Hind was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for the Big Island. He will be away some time.

Judge Irwin of the police court, was summoned to Hilo yesterday where his brother, Dr. Fred Irwin, is reported ill.

A. E. Carter, special harbor front police officer, was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for the islands to the south.

Willard R. Grace, cashier of the Standard Oil Company, was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for the Big Island.

Rev. S. K. Kamailepi was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Lahaina. He will return in the Kilauea tomorrow morning from Maui.

Prof. Arthur P. Griffiths, president of Oahu College, who has been on an extended visit in the mainland, will return to Honolulu in the Matsonia on August 15.

Adolph Rodriguez, who was operated at the Beretania Sanitarium on Tuesday for appendicitis, is recovering nicely and expects to be out and about very shortly.

Miss Monica Clary departed by the Matsonia yesterday. She has been visiting in Honolulu and expects to reach the Coast in time to join the California unit of Red Cross for France.

Arthur M. Brown, city attorney, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning for Waimea, Hawaii, on another vacation. He will join Mrs. Brown, who has been visiting friends for some time past.

On a visit to Island lodges, Thomas J. Baker, grand lecturer of the California Masonic Grand Lodge, accompanied by Mrs. Baker, was an arrival in the Wilhelmina on Tuesday from San Francisco.

Reverend Father Francis, pastor of the Catholic Church at Kona, Maui, will return in the Claudine tomorrow afternoon to his Valley Island charge. He was a guest last night at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Perry, Kilauea, near Kapiolani Street.

Lester V. Newton, who has charge of arranging island tours and trips for the guests of the Territorial Hotel Company, with P. B. "Pop" Heese of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, will leave for Hilo this morning on a business tour of the Big Island.

The engagement of Miss Florence M. Hickenbotham, of the Colonial Hotel, librarian of The Advertiser, and Alfred J. Lafferty, roadmaster of the Hawaii Consolidated Railway, Hilo, has been announced. The wedding will take place in Hilo on August 20.

Louis A. Agard and Miss Aloie M. Prestidge were married on Tuesday, the ceremony being performed at the Catholic Mission by Rev. Father Charles L. Windels, pastor of the Ewa Catholic Church. The witnesses were Manuel P. Barges Jr. and Mrs. Andrews.

Reverend Fathers Theodosius of Kohala, Otto of Puna, Paul of Hamakua, Gabriel of Honouliuli, Hideohose of Kauai, and Justin of Wailuku, Maui, who had been attending the annual retreat at the Catholic Mission in this city, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday morning to their homes.

Claiming that he found no city in California at this time of the year as cool as Honolulu, Vincent I. DeGree, who left here a month ago on the former German steamer Statenskræfter Kæraette for San Francisco, has returned and resolved to make his home in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert R. Craik were arrivals in the Wilhelmina yesterday from San Francisco. They were married several weeks ago in Frankfurt, Kentucky. Mr. Craik, who left Honolulu two months ago on a leave of absence, is connected with the harbor board as an engineer and was for some time stationed at Hilo.

Miss Edith Christopher of Hanalei has been appointed district nurse for tuberculosis for the island of Kauai as substitute for Miss Mabel Wilcox during the latter's absence from the Islands. Miss Wilcox is now on her way to the John Hopkins Training School for Nurses, Baltimore, and expects to go later to Europe on Red Cross work.

Mrs. F. Coffey, wife of the well-known publisher of Sydney, Australia, who arrived here last Friday in the Niagara, was hostess on Monday at a dinner given at the Pleasanton Hotel in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halstead and Mrs. Lackland. Mrs. Coffey expects to leave today in the Matsonia for San Francisco on a visit to the mainland.

W. C. Avery, principal of the Kaula High School at Lahue, arrived from the Garden Island yesterday to attend the meeting of the board of education which is now in session. In addition to Mr. Avery, there were present yesterday George S. Raymond, inspector general of schools, and Eugene Horner, supervising principal of the East Hawaii schools.

Among well known persons who passed through Honolulu yesterday in the Nippon Maru for the Orient were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Vredenburg and two children, of Java; J. A. Finner, American merchant of Tokyo; S. H. Ball, New York engineer, on his way to Siberia; E. C. Reynolds, general manager of the National Bank of South Africa; W. N. James and E. C. Partidge, friends of W. A. Bowen of Honolulu, returning to Yokohama; and C. Huyek, salesman for Langley & Michael, San Francisco wholesale merchants, who goes to Hongkong.

HATRED OF AMERICA INTENSE IN GERMANY

Pamphlet Dealing With Punishment of United States Widely Distributed

THE HAGUE, July 14—The latest specimen of childish nonsense published in Germany is a pamphlet of about thirty pages called "Die Strafe Amerika's" or translated, "America's Punishment." The pamphlet deals with the punishment it hopes is coming to America after the war, but says nothing of how Germany hopes to punish America now. It indicates that an intense hatred of America is growing in Germany. Your correspondent learns that another pamphlet of this style is expected to be published in a few days. The price of both is ten cents. The pamphlet says:

"Twenty years hence America will find herself in the same position as Germany today or even worse than were the German people who were ready to defend their country or go under. America will be defenseless. The pamphlet further explains that South and Central America and Mexico will turn against America and that Canada also will be a dangerous enemy; that America at present thinks merely of material interests and successes, but will pay dearly for them later."

Koolische, commenting on America's aerial program, says that it will be comparatively easy to find airmen for service on the other side of the ocean, where they will not come in contact with the German aviators and where laurels are easily earned and without danger; but that as for the proposed 100 schools, the Americans doubtless have overlooked the fact that a tremendous amount of experience is required for instructions and that the ever-increasing experience of the war is far ahead of anything ever known in America, and says, "In America it is thought necessary to endow schools with so much money and procure flying machines."

The paper continues that the statement of America's wonderful new inventions does not in the least surprise any one from the "land of unlimited possibilities," as this is considered necessary with every fresh report and it would be more surprising if the Americans let this opportunity for advertisement of their inventive power escape them.

"We shall probably receive many more astounding figures until the time when American airmen appear on the west front," says the paper. "Our airmen are prepared and await calmly the days when the Americans come out of under the face of newspaper reports, but of our machine guns."

CARTER ASKS COURT TO FORCE HIS RESIGNATION

Trustee of Bishop Estate Has Difficulty Getting Rid of Job

Appointed by the justices of the supreme court on March 22, 1909, as a trustee of the Bishop Estate and since December 6, 1915, trying to resign, but without succeeding, is the story told in an action instituted yesterday by A. W. Carter against the remaining members of the board of trustees of the big estate, probably the wealthiest one in the Territory today.

The suit is brought against William O. Smith, E. Faxon Bishop, A. J. Jones and William Williamson. In this connection it is interesting to note that the appointment of William Williamson by the justices of the supreme court as against the appointment of Charles E. King, by Circuit Judge Ashford, as trustee to succeed the Hon. Samuel M. Damon, resigned, is still the subject of litigation.

Mr. Carter says that owing to his many affairs he is unable to give time and labor to his office as a trustee of the estate and that for a long time past he has tried to relieve himself of the duties of such trusteeship, but that the remaining trustees have not heeded his request. He has therefore, brought this suit to force the acceptance of his resignation. For a long time past, he says, he has refused and refrained from accepting any commissions from the estate.

HILO DRAMATIC CLUB TO GIVE PERFORMANCE

HILO, July 22—To secure funds for charitable purposes, the Hilo Dramatic Club has arranged a special performance of moving pictures at the Gaiety Theater for Thursday evening July 26. Mrs. R. T. Moses, Mrs. Bert Webster and Mrs. M. Nicolls have charge of the entertainment, and through their efforts a number of high-class pictures will be screened.

TAYLOR ON VACATION

Roger J. Taylor, deputy collector of customs and chief of the inspection system, left in the Matsonia yesterday for a month's vacation on the mainland. For the past six months Taylor has been responsible for one of the most important and busiest of the customs divisions in Honolulu, handling work which trebled with the declaration of war. He was given a warm send-off by his colleagues in the service.

J. A. Kennedy of the Inter-Island Navigation Company, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Jessie Kennedy, returned in the Wilhelmina yesterday from a business and pleasure visit to the mainland.

EMBARGO HITS NIPPON'S CARGO

But Vessel Makes Up By Taking Record Shipment of Treasure To Japan

With only fifteen hundred tons of cargo in her hold, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's intermediate liner Nippon Maru arrived yesterday morning from San Francisco, the first vessel to be hit by the new embargo enforced by proclamation of the President.

According to officers of the vessel, the Nippon Maru commenced loading in San Francisco at just the time the embargo was going into effect. There was consequently a certain amount of confusion and the machinery which issued permits was not yet working smoothly. It has been many months since a vessel passing the port, going west, did not have every cranny of its cargo capacity filled, and the Nippon, it is stated, had everything offered to her that she could take, had it not been for the embargo.

The officers state, however, that no difficulty is expected about eventually getting the permits for the cargoes to go out, and the freight that the Nippon was compelled to leave behind will be picked up by the vessels following.

The Nippon Maru makes up somewhat for her small cargo by having in her safe, under charge of Purser Grasett, the record shipment of treasure ever to be sent to the Orient in one vessel. It amounts in all to eight million dollars. The largest previous shipment of treasure to pass through Honolulu amounted to six million dollars and was on an Oceanic boat going to Australia.

A short while out from San Francisco a Russian stowaway was discovered who has been put to work and will be turned over to the authorities in the Orient. Six lay-over passengers left the vessel at Honolulu, including R. Foster, a New York attorney; Mrs. F. S. Mickey, and Rev. and Mrs. William H. Stelle and their two young children. The latter are missionaries in China, with many local friends and relatives. The Nippon brought 218 bags of mail for Honolulu.

LOCAL SHIPPERS ARE INQUISITIVE

Nigger Suspected In Abnormal Freight Rate Woodpile of Toyo Kisen Kaisha

With the arrival from the Orient yesterday of the Persia Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's intermediate fleet, and with the announcement that freight rates from China had gone still further skyward, local shippers are said to be looking askance at what they claim is discrimination against Chinese merchandise, and all round extortion by the T. K. K.

Hongkong freight paid for its space in the Persia's holds on this voyage sixty-one dollars a ton, the highest rate in the recent history of the trans-Pacific commerce. On the other hand freight from Japanese ports was charged for at only twenty-three dollars a ton, an unproportionately low price even for the shorter voyage.

On the other hand again, the subsidized vessels of the T. K. K. are permitted to charge a price only about half of the Persia's Japanese rate.

And still on the other hand officers of the vessel state that the wages of officers and seamen on the T. K. K. vessels have not gone up at all, or unappreciably.

Who gets it and why? is the question local shippers are now asking, especially as it is becoming apparent to them that their customers in Honolulu and throughout the Islands are paying the freight in the long run.

The Persia Maru brought in yesterday 830 tons for Honolulu. There were eighteen first cabin and ninety-two stowage passengers on the vessel for this port, with the total through passengers crowded the passenger accommodations of the vessel to such an extent that there were three to the cabin as far as Honolulu.

Among the passengers going through were S. U. Downs, a Portland educator and his son, Dr. C. A. Downs who has served in the Yale medical school at Chang-shai, China; George T. Marsh of the antique and curio firm of the same name of San Francisco; Y. Hamamoto, a famous sugar planter, and others well known in mainland business circles.

FARMING IN MEXICO WILL BE ENCOURAGED

(By The Associated Press.)
MEXICO CITY, July 15—A group of former students of the Mexico College of Agriculture is organizing in Mexico what corresponds closely in many ways to the National Grange in the United States. The organization is not to be secret, but has for its object the improvement of the condition of the farmers. It will promote the organization of small cooperative societies to encourage farming and the building of cooperative granaries. It is planned to construct a model granary on one of the large ranches near the capital to serve as an example of construction.

CRAMP COLIC.
No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by All Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.